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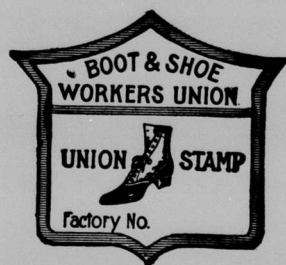


# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 23, 1914.  
PROFIT SHARING.  
CARL BROWNE'S CAREER.  
NOT EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.  
UNEMPLOYMENT—CAUSE AND CURE.  
THE COMPENSATION LAW.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1914.

No. 50

## PROFIT SHARING

The announcement of Henry Ford of the Ford Automobile Company, of his intention of distributing among his employees \$10,000,000 annually, besides establishing a minimum wage of \$5.00 per day in his factory, has caused considerable discussion in labor circles during the past few weeks. Many of those discussing the question are inclined to be skeptical because of past experience of the workers with concerns making promises of great things for them. In almost every instance such good things have turned out to be mere traps with which to catch the workers, as in the cases of the National Cash Register Company and the Pullman Car Company, where schemes were put forth purely as business propositions calculated to bring greater profits to the stockholders.

Organized labor has had much experience with such propositions, both on a small and a large scale. The vast majority of them have turned out to be for the benefit of the employer rather than in the interest of the worker.

On the surface the Ford proposition looks like a good one, but not being in possession of the details we must refrain from passing judgment upon this particular case and confine ourselves to a discussion of the general question of profit-sharing as a solution of the labor problem.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, expressed the conviction that the problem must ultimately be solved by a system of profit-sharing rather than through the medium of piecework or the scientific efficiency systems now in vogue in many large manufacturing establishments. Dr. Eliot also severely criticised the establishment of pension systems and welfare work on the part of employers as of no permanent value in solving the labor problem or ending the ceaseless struggle between capital and labor. He said:

"The wage system has served its purpose in the scheme of evolution, and the world will have to find some system to take its place, some system that will put an end to industrial strife. I do not believe that the greatest efficiency can be attained by any scientific management unless there is a chance to get the workman's good will and unless he is given an opportunity for mental growth. You can not get efficiency unless there is loyalty on the part of the workman, and you can't get loyalty unless the workman is contented. Loyalty is much more powerful than any process of scientific management.

"An industrial method which gives the workman or operative the same motive and interest which the owner feels, is the thing that is desirable. That's the road to efficiency—to increase not only a single trade, but the efficiency and happiness of the whole people.

"How do it? I firmly believe the only road to efficiency is profit-sharing."

It may be that Dr. Eliot is right and that some sort of a profit-sharing system may bring about a greater degree of satisfaction among the toilers than has the wage system, but up to the present no such system has ever been fairly and honestly put into operation upon a large scale. Announcements of such intentions have been made, but never have they been carried out. In the case of the Ford Company it may be that the employees will actually get what is promised. If they do the scheme must of necessity result in great benefit to the workers in the entire automobile industry, because the employees in other factories will be encouraged to seek and insist upon better conditions for themselves as a direct result of the Ford innovation.

A year hence we will be able to better judge the Ford proposition. Past experience has taught us to "beware of Greeks when they come bearing gifts," therefore proof that the Ford announce-

ment is something more than a shrewd business scheme must be forthcoming in order to fully assure us of its sincerity.

In the working out of a satisfactory profit-sharing system to take the place of the present wage system there is more to be considered than the mere disposition of the employer to allow employees to share in the profits of an institution to some limited extent in order to operate as a stimulant to greater effort and greater efficiency. If profit-sharing is to supplant the wage system there must be an equitable and just distribution of profits between all concerned in the establishment. If the earnings of the workers are to depend upon the profits of the business, then there must be competency and skill in the management of the concern as well as in the workshop, and the worker must have something to say as to the personnel of the directing heads. Otherwise a group of skilled and efficient workmen might find their efforts set at naught owing to the incompetency of the managerial force.

Whether large industrial establishments in a competitive field can be successfully conducted as democratic institutions, and each separate industry govern its own affairs, is, to say the least, a doubtful proposition. The idea, however, is new and novel, one with which we have had no experience, and casual observation suggests many great difficulties to be surmounted before it can be practically established as a substitute for the present unsatisfactory scheme of things.

Perhaps Dr. Eliot has some definite details concerning the manner in which such a system may be inaugurated. If so the labor movement, always open and receptive, would be pleased to hear them in order that they may be analyzed from the standpoint of the toiler. If the scheme holds within it possibilities for improvement in the lot of the millions who do the world's work the sooner it is brought into being the better, but the organized workers are not easily led astray these days by the plausible assertions of theorists. They must be shown, but once satisfied they are quick to act.

At any rate the Ford Company will be a cynosure for the eyes of labor during the next year, and we hope that January, 1915, will prove that the scheme is as good as it now appears and that this will be but the beginning of a brighter day for all those who toil.

However, on the brief information given out by the company, one can but speculate indefinitely as to where the experiment will lead us. Here it is:

"Our company has now doubled wages. We have estimated the earnings for the coming year and are dividing as we go—or, in other words, as we earn it during the year—\$10,000,000. It will be in the pay envelope semi-monthly.

"Our firm belief is that the division of earnings between capital and labor is not fair, and that labor is entitled to a greater share. We desire to express our belief in some practical way, and have therefore adopted this plan.

"It means in substance that no man over twenty-two years of age will receive less than \$5 for eight hours' work. Others will be compensated in relation to their value, using the \$5 per day as the minimum.

"Whatever future plans we make are dependent upon conditions, but we hope to be able to make a further distribution at the end of the year after having laid aside proper amounts for the dividends, extension, and the construction of assembly plants throughout the country.

"This is not a plan for any other concern but ours, but we are in hopes that other employers will recognize the unequal distribution of earnings and endeavor in their own way to make a better division."



**CARL BROWNE'S CAREER.**

Carl Dryden Browne, agitator, artist, writer, orator, wit, resident of many jails, and finally inventor of an "octoplane" which he believed would solve the problem of stability—has ended his earthly wanderings.

He published the first illustrated daily newspaper on the Pacific Coast and the second in the United States. He outmatched Ignatius Donnelly in a trial of wits and managed Denis Kearney, the rebel of San Francisco's sand lots. His story runs back to the middle ages of the United States.

Printer and painter, he left his home in Springfield, Ill., in 1869, when he was 21 years old, and went to California. In 1877 he walked out of his studio on Mission street, San Francisco, to hear Denis Kearney, then just beginning his anti-Chinese agitation. That day he threw in his lot with Kearney. Together they published "The Open Letter," illustrated by Browne, and largely handwritten.

As Kearney's manager, he accepted General Benjamin Butler's invitation and took Kearney to Boston in 1878, for Butler's campaign. On the retreat they spoke from the Capitol steps at Washington. That caused the passage of John Sherman's Act, under which he was arrested on the same steps sixteen years later. In Chicago he became a chum of Albert Parsons, later hanged as the leader of the Haymarket bombthrowers, and whose wife is at present in this city and addressed the Labor Council last Friday night.

In 1893 Browne led the first "parade of the unemployed" through Chicago's streets and was ordered out by Mayor Harrison. Union labor took his part and he stayed in town.

Then he suggested a "petition in boots" to Coxey, and after forty days' labor convinced the Ohio man that the idea was good. Browne was chief marshal of the winter march across country from Massillon to Washington. He drafted Coxey's "Good Roads" bill, although it was Coxey's own idea.

After leaving Washington Browne secured a single horse and a covered wagon in which he and his wife drove across the continent to California, delivering lectures en route.

Browne was a familiar figure at all labor conventions in this State, as he was also at every session of the Legislature, where he published his handwritten, personally illustrated, irregularly issued "Labor Knight."

He lived in the Napa hills in Commonwealth Castle, where he believed he had a whole mountain of white lead suitable for painting purposes.

**LAUNDRY LAW VALID.**

A blow to practically all of the Chinese laundries of the city was delivered by the State Supreme Court last Friday when it rendered a decision upholding the validity and constitutionality of a recent San Francisco ordinance limiting the hours of work in public laundries from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. The case came up on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by Wong Wing, a laundryman of 8 Emerson avenue, who was arrested for violation of the law. Wing's petition is denied and he is remanded into the custody of the Sheriff.

In declaring the hours named in the San Francisco ordinance to be reasonable and constitutional the Supreme Court cites a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which holds constitutional a similar ordinance limiting the hours of work in public laundries from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Whatever any one does or says, I must be good; just as if the emerald were always saying this: "Whatever any one does or says, I must be emerald and keep my color."—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

**IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.**

San Francisco, Cal., January 15, 1914.

To Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

Pursuant to instructions of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor the following resolutions adopted at the recent convention are hereby submitted for your careful consideration and action:

Resolution No. 1.—Whereas, It is a deplorable fact that the demand for the union label is so small as to be discouraging to employers who use it and unions which furnish it alike; and

Whereas, Trade unionists are so negligent and derelict in the performance of their duty toward the union label as to warrant the use of strong persuasive measures to bring them to a realization of the crying need for improvement in their conduct in this regard; and

Whereas, The possibilities for advancement in the labor movement through the medium of a strong demand for the union label are so great and effort on the part of the individual so slight; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular annual convention assembled, that we instruct the secretary to provide space upon the attendance card for each delegate to set forth the number of union-label articles upon his person; and, be it further

Resolved, That the record thus gained be read as the first order of business at each session and published in the proceedings and preserved for future reference by the organized workers of the State; and, be it further

Resolved, That Central Labor Councils and trade unions are urged to adopt a similar plan in order to stimulate the demand for the union label, and so amend their laws as to penalize in this way the negligent member and place a premium upon consistent and persistent demand for the union label.

Resolution No. 6.—Whereas, Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union, Local No. 1156, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is still making an active campaign for recognition in San Francisco, while a slight gain has been made yet not enough to establish a union factory, yet we believe that with the continued assistance of all union men and women great good can be accomplished; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, this 6th day of October, 1913, reiterate its former position of demanding of all union men and women handling and packing any box to see that the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is stamped thereon, and that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to so notify all unions within the jurisdiction of the Federation.

Resolution No. 53.—Whereas, The Bishop Candy and Cracker Company of Los Angeles has been placed upon the unfair list of this Federation; and

Whereas, The effect of this action has had a great effect upon the sale of the products of the said unfair firm of Bishop Candy and Cracker Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the fourteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, does hereby reiterate its former position, and urge all affiliated unions to assist the Bakers' Union No. 37, of Los Angeles, in its effort to gain fair conditions for the workers of its craft; and, be it further

Resolved, That all local unions of the Federation be notified of the action of this convention, and that letters be forwarded to the affiliated unions with the request that they double their

efforts in their fight against the unfair firm of Bishop Candy and Cracker Company of Los Angeles.

Fraternally yours,

D. P. HAGGERTY, President.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,

Secretary-Treasurer.

California State Federation of Labor.

**NOW IS THE TIME**

For you, Ambitious Man, to improve yourself; the entire new year lies before you, fraught with wonderful possibilities. Opportunities will be opened on every hand, and it is for YOU to say whether or no you shall grasp them.

A LEGAL TRAINING will fit you to fill a well-paid position in the business world, for today it is essential that every successful business have in its executive positions men with a working knowledge of the law.

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Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

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**UNIONS WELL REPRESENTED.**

Some interesting figures of trade union activity in the field of sickness insurance were given by New York State Commissioner of Labor James M. Lynch, formerly president of the International Typographical Union, before the recent annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation in Washington. "Twenty-seven of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Lynch, "paid out in national sick benefits during the year ending September 30, 1913, a little over \$800,000. Of this amount the Cigar Makers' Union alone paid out \$200,000." Other large payments by unions during the year were: Molders, \$159,434; Western Federation of Miners, \$96,066; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$74,790; Hotel and Restaurant Employees, \$58,911; Plumbers, \$47,000; Barbers, \$46,185. "In the Cigar Makers' Union," continued Mr. Lynch, "the per capita cost has increased from 27 cents in 1881 to \$3.73 in 1905, since which time it has remained nearly constant, although during the last two years it has been slightly more than \$4."

That the unnatural limit to which the train men of the country are worked is a fruitful contributing cause of railroad disasters, was the statement made by President Austin B. Garretson of the Order of Railway Conductors. "If during the past year," said President Garretson, "the crews of 261,000 trains were reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission as working over sixteen hours, how many worked over eight hours, which is a legitimate working period? Periods of 40 or 65 hours are not uncommon. The 261,000 crews mentioned may be but a small percentage of the total, but does that give those men rest? Does it return to life those who are slain through the men's failure, through exhaustion, to perform their duties properly? The system of using men for excessive hours puts human life so low that it is cheaper to kill men and replace them than it is to release them. From 1890 to 1912 inclusive, 63,105 railway employees were killed outright, and 1,675,854 were injured. That is at the rate of 125 a day. Since I have been speaking the stretcher has carried two men away."

T. J. Smith, legislative chairman of the United Mine Workers at Knoxville, Tennessee, declared that if the judges did not cease vetoing laws designed to protect workers from unhealthy conditions of work, the workers would soon make it unhealthy for the judges to sit on the bench.

W. H. Burt, national legislative representative of the Switchmen's Union, also told of the attempts of his union to reduce hours.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, long an officer of the United Mine Workers, was to have presided at the session on new methods of administering labor laws, but was unavoidably detained at the last moment. Among the prominent trade unionists present at this and other sessions were Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; James Matthews of the Paterson, N. J., Trades and Labor Council, who put up a good fight last year for a law in his State against lead poisoning; S. E. Heberling, president of the Switchmen's Union; Thomas J. Curtis, president of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union; John B. Colpoys, representing the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union; and A. E. Holder, of the A. F. of L. legislative committee.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world; if the last interferes with the former, it ought to be entirely neglected; but otherwise, there cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind, than to see those approbations which it gives itself seconded by the applauses of the public; a man is more sure of his conduct, when the verdict which he passes upon his own behavior is thus warranted, and confirmed by the opinion of all who know him.—Addison.

**NOT EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.**

At least six possibly innocent men were subjected to the risk of serving a full penitentiary sentence when the Federal judge at Indianapolis refused, on January 1, 1913, to grant a stay of execution to the convicted structural iron workers. These six men, with about twenty-seven others, were convicted of conspiracy. They appealed to the Circuit Court, but pending hearing of appeal no stay was granted nor bail allowed by the lower court, and they were promptly sent to the Leavenworth penitentiary to begin serving their sentences. In the meantime, however, the Circuit Court allowed release on bail, fixing it at \$10,000 for each man for each year of service. In allowing bail the Circuit Court said: "There is a possibility of substantial error—error so great that a conviction could not be sustained." Now, fully a year later, this court finds in the case of six of the prisoners who had been compelled to begin serving sentence that the conviction can actually not be sustained and orders a new trial. Had the views of the lower court prevailed, four of these men whose sentences were put for one year each would have served their full time before the higher court had found that on account of substantial error the conviction could not be sustained.

Even with the order of the Circuit Court allowing release on bail, there was danger of such injustice. Bail in the cases of these six men was fixed at \$10,000 for those sentenced to one year and \$60,000 for one sentenced to six years. But for the fact that friends were found able to furnish this heavy security, they would have been left to serve as convicts with the question of their guilt or innocence still in doubt. However innocent they may have been, however strong the grounds on which a new trial might be demanded, lack of money or of friends with money would nevertheless have surely forced them to undergo the penalty of guilt. However one may view this case the fact cannot be hidden that a poor man subjected to prosecution in our courts is in greater danger of suffering injustice than a wealthier one.—"The Public."

Democracy rests on the grandeur of man. . . . The social hope above all others needs to be full of immortality. . . . That which augments human dignity is favorable to freedom's cause. Small men make contented slaves. Increase their stature, you decrease their servitude.—Bouck White, in "Craftsman."

**STRIKE SETTLED.**

The strike of the Plasterers' Union to enforce a decision of the Building Trades Department convention in Seattle in November last has been adjusted through the efforts of a committee of the Labor Council.

The Building Trades Council of this city had taken sides with the carpenters against the plasterers and the latter then struck to enforce the decision of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. As a result the local Building Trades Council expelled them and proceeded to organize a dual plasterers' union in opposition to the duly recognized organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Resolutions condemning this conduct were introduced in the Labor Council and referred to the executive committee for consideration in order that an attempt to settle the matter might be made. The committee succeeded in bringing the contending parties together and inducing them to reach a peaceable and satisfactory settlement of the entire controversy. The Labor Council committee is deserving of much credit for the able manner in which it carried on the negotiations which ended so happily.

**BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION.**

The annual convention of the California Building Trades Council opened in San Jose last Monday morning. The convention is attended by more than three hundred delegates and enthusiasm is running high.

The reports of officers show the organization to be in splendid condition, financially and otherwise.

The proceedings have been largely of a constructive character and a large amount of business has been handled in a systematic yet rapid manner.

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\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.

# Men's Golf Shirts 79¢

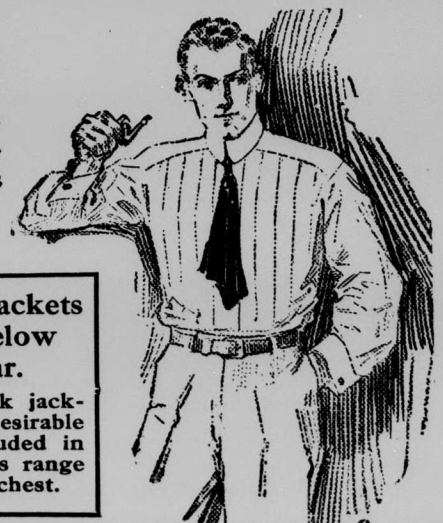
## REGULAR \$1.00 LINES

Several standard and well-known lines included in this bargain list, none of them worth less than \$1.00, some worth more. The materials are Percale and Madras, some with soft bosoms and turnback collars to match. All are made coat style. There is a complete size range.



### Waiters' Jackets Priced below Regular.

Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.





**UNEMPLOYMENT—CAUSE AND CURE.**

By Norman Duxbury.

Twenty-four hundred men crowd nightly into the Marye building, opposite the City Hall, and snatch what sleep they can on the bare floor. Hundreds of men, the papers tell us, build fires in vacant lots, preferring that to the fetid atmosphere of the crowded "flops."

This condition is not only local but State and Nation-wide. These desperate straits have caused a wave of petty crime, which has crowded our jails to the limit, while the more desperate and high-spirited of the unemployed are demanding work and backing up their demands by talk of violence that threatens the property of the citizens.

These masses of unemployed do not all congregate in the cities. Bands of them are roaming the State, and thousands are living on the roadside and eking out an existence "bumming their grub" by doing casual work on the ranches—sawing firewood, etc. These men are not sleeping in the rain for the fun of it. They desire to live and are asking for work.

Distress from unemployment occurs every winter when men from the country flock into the cities, and this distress continues until the spring season again affords employment on the land.

The introduction of steam plows and other machines demand the labor of a great number of men during the harvest season only. In the manufacturing centers labor-saving devices swell continually the army of unemployed in spite of the large death rate, so every winter sees an ever-growing number of men and women in a state of destitution that breeds still greater misery and insecurity.

Unemployment is unnatural. There is no poverty in nature. Gold we have a-plenty in our mountains and sun-kissed hills, our smiling valleys are calling to labor—come and till me, come and reap me—and giant forests are wanting only the labor of man to be turned into dwellings. There is enough idle land in and around San Francisco to enable every man here to go to work with good wages to themselves and benefit to the community.

Then why is it that while Mother Nature has her breasts filled to overflowing with all things needed, that men, women and children are suffering and in want? There is enough idle land and machinery, enough idle intelligence to supply abundantly all human desires without need of suffering and want; and every child is born with a right to these things—to the earth and all that it yields—that it may live and exercise its powers in freedom, and it is the business and duty of the state to see that this is done.

Why cannot the unemployed use this idle land and machinery and be happy?

It is because a few people control the land and industries of the nation, and the great mass of people are dependent on them in order to live. When the demand for commodities is satisfied and the price begins to fall, the "masters of the bread" shut down their institutions and curtail production to keep prices up, while the workers, unable to apply their labor, must exist as they can until it pleases the capitalists to start producing again. The men who control the land and industries of the nation hold the power of life and death over those who must work for their living. Private control of the means of life is private control of human lives and souls, and this is the fact that no words can make vivid or ghastly enough.

Socialism demands the common ownership of all things that men depend on for life, as the only cure. We laugh today at the private ownership of roads, bridges, schools and post offices. That is a back number, and we must take and administer the other things as well—the railroads, mines and factories—that all may have life in abundance.

This, then, is the cure for unemployment. Remove the cause—the private control and ownership of the resources of nature—throw open the fenced land, open the closed factories and mines, and secure to the people the opportunity to employ themselves and a better and happier humanity will result. And there will be no need of prisons, sweatshops and prostitution, the by-products of the control and misrule of capital.

That is the only remedy. The Progressive State administration is silent on the misery of the masses. The Democratic National government, with its Congress now in session, is doing everything but helping the unemployed. They have reduced the tariff, but that does not help. They have reformed the currency, but we remain in the same fix. So we may see the truth of what the Socialists say: that high tariff, low tariff, or no tariff, currency reform or no currency reform, your conditions are just the same and must remain the same until the necessary means of life are owned by those who use them.

For the immediate relief of the unemployed it is obviously necessary to so reduce the hours of labor that all may have the chance to work. This has been done by some trade unions and might be extended to all that have any number of unemployed.

The city administration should supply sustaining meals to all who need them, and should secure to all residents the opportunity to work on public improvements at the union scale of wages.

It is the duty of the Governor of California to call a special session of the Legislature. This was done in 1907 when the banks were in need of assistance, and the need of men is at least as deserving as the need of money, and the Legislature should pass an eight-hour bill, a right to work bill, and start at once such work of public improvements as the road to the big basin, and the planting of trees on our denuded mountain sides, to prevent the floods that yearly sweep the State, and also take up such work of irrigation as is found necessary to the well-being and development of those projects.

The State also should take over at its assessed valuation such idle lands as are suitable for farming, and throw them open to the people at a yearly rental of the value of the land, regardless of improvements. As there is in Fresno County alone enough idle land controlled by the Southern Pacific to make 7200 eighty-acre ranches, the effect of this will be far-reaching and immediate.

The national government should issue sixty million dollars' worth of bills for the building of the great highway and such public and governmental work as is necessary to supply work to all at the prevailing union scale of wages. Similar action to this was taken by President Lincoln and can be done today.

The State and national governments should also take such other means as are found necessary to relieve the distress and misery that is the direct result of their negligence and ignorance.

**OWENS DESPERATE.**

Senator James M. Owens of Richmond is making frantic efforts to prevent the recall election which has been provided for by the voters of his district because of his violation of pledges and platform promises.

First an attempt was made to throw out a number of names on a petition because of an inconsequential technical error, but the Attorney-General ruled against him. Now application has been made for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of State from certifying to the Governor the petition for the recall.

All efforts, however, will fail and the people will get rid of Owens as an official.

Authority founded on injustice is never of long duration.—Seneca.

The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he give himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him. From that sincerity his words gain the force and pertinacity of deeds, and his money is no longer the pale drudge 'twixt man and man, but by a beautiful magic, what erewhile bore the image and superscription of Caesar seems now to bear the image and superscription of God.—Lowell.

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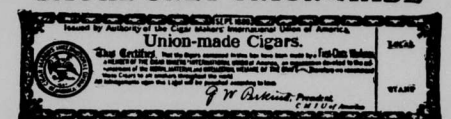
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**"TO ORGANIZED LABOR."**

Carl E. Person is in the County Jail at Clinton, Illinois. He is charged with the crime of murder. The coroner's jury has recommended that he be held without bail.

Person is innocent. It requires money to prepare his defense and establish his innocence in a court of law. The vindication of Person is the obligation and duty of the labor movement.

Person is the great sacrifice of the two years' struggle on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines. As secretary of the System Federation and as the editor of the "Bulletin" he has kept alive a cause that deserves to succeed. It is the cause of organized labor everywhere.

Two years ago last September the shop employees of the Illinois Central and Harriman lines were compelled to choose between their jobs and their rights as free men. The right involved was the right to organize—a right indispensable to collective bargaining. The men chose to face the starvation of the empty pay envelope rather than abandon the right to organize.

Last year a Federal grand jury at Springfield, Illinois, returned an indictment against Person, charging Person with mailing libelous and defamatory matter, intended to reflect injuriously on the conduct of the Illinois Central. This indictment contains seven counts. The maximum punishment if found guilty on all counts is 35 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$35,000.

On the afternoon of December 30th, 1913, Person was at his desk in the headquarters, in the Thomas building in Clinton, Illinois. The telephone bell rang. Person answered. He was asked to come to the Interurban Station by the person on the other end of the 'phone, who gave his name as Kirk. In good faith Person left his office to keep the appointment.

Tony Musser, ex-Chief of Police of Clinton, Illinois, and at the time a strikebreaker employed by the Illinois Central, had decoyed Person from his office. Tony Musser was the man who telephoned to Person and asked him to come to the Interurban Station. Musser used the name Kirk.

Musser concealed himself in a cigar store. He asked the clerk in the cigar store to point out Person when Person passed. Person, innocent of the trap set for him by Musser walked past the cigar store. Tony Musser pounced on Person. He came on him from the rear. He battered him to the ground. Musser is a big man, weighing over 200 pounds—standing over six feet tall. Person weighs about 130 pounds and he is about five feet six inches. Person was beaten, battered and kicked until in a dazed condition. Covered with blood, he used his revolver in defense of his life.

Person is a calm, mild-mannered young man, who has never touched whiskey, beer or any other intoxicant in his life. He has carried a revolver since he was attacked and knocked down in the city of Decatur, Illinois, some four months ago. The attack on Person in Decatur was unprovoked and sudden.

Person is in jail. Person has fought the Illinois Central with publicity. It is the thing the Illinois Central has most feared. The influence of the Illinois Central is great. The penalty for murder in Illinois is death. Person stands alone except to the extent that organized labor stands with him.

I have been in the city of Clinton since shortly after the tragedy. The facts stated in this communication are true. The assault and the shooting took place on a public street. The witnesses are many in number. The defense must be prepared carefully and at once. Organized labor should see that the life of Person is not sacrificed for want of a defense fund to insure him a fair trial. Sincerely yours,

FRANK COMERFORD,

Attorney for Illinois Central and Harriman Lines Systems Federations.

**PRISON MASTERPIECES.**

Byron's famous poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," is supposed to be written by Bonnivard, the Genevan patriot, while he was incarcerated in the Chateau of Chillon, on the shores of the lake. But the poem was really written at lightning speed while Byron was imprisoned by inclement weather for a night and a day in the neighborhood.

Nevertheless, some notable literary achievements have been really written in jail, undoubtedly the most outstanding being two of the world's greatest classics, "The Adventures of Don Quixote" and "The Pilgrim's Progress." If only those two books had belonged to the literature of captivity they would have been sufficient to make that literature distinguished and immortal.

Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, whose life reads like a romance, and whose name is held in reverence by modern reformers, wrote a remarkable poem while he was lying in prison on account of his political agitation. This poem bears the remarkable title of "The Purgatory of Suicides," and when it was published it created a very considerable stir in the literary world, for it had emanated from the brain of a man who had begun life as a cobbler and had made himself master of the Greek language and literature.

Another remarkable poem written in prison is "The Ballad of Reading Jail," by Oscar Wilde, whose remarkable and most somber book, "De Profundis," was also written there. These two books are among the saddest records in the history of literature.

It ought not to be forgotten that one of the greatest letters ever written was penned in a dungeon in Rome. This is the Epistle of St. Paul to the Colossians, a piece of literature, quite apart from its sacred character, which is very hard to beat.

It is very seldom that a newspaper has been edited from the inside of a cell, but even this feat was accomplished by the late lamented W. T. Stead, who during the two months he spent in prison for an offense which many people condoned and which a number admired, he wrote scores of articles and practically conducted his paper—"Tit-Bits."

**WORKSHOPS MUST REGISTER.**

State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin draws attention to the fact that many industrial establishments throughout the State have become liable to a severe penalty because of their failure to comply with the factory registration law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The law in question states that all factories, workshops, mills and other manufacturing establishments in which five or more persons are employed must register with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, such registration to take place on or before January 1, 1914. Failure to comply with the provisions of this act is a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The same penalty attaches to failure of new concerns to register within thirty days after commencement of business, and all changes in location must be filed within thirty days after such change.

It will be noted that not only are factories proper included within the scope of the act, but all manner of workshops, whether operated as independent firms or simply as adjuncts of a retail, wholesale or other concern.

Commissioner McLaughlin recognizes that failure to comply on the part of many firms is due to the fact that they are unacquainted with the law, and consequently has granted a slight extension of time. Blanks for this purpose may be obtained at the office of the Labor Commissioner, 948 Market street.

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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1914.

Always beside me as I go my way,  
This beggar Time walks with his outstretched palms,  
Demanding, not beseeching of me alms—  
Alms of the precious hours of my day.

So side by side we walk until my day  
Is growing dusk, and Time's purse of the years  
Holds alms of mine, bright-jeweled with my tears,  
Since I have given those treasured hours away.

Nor from his swollen purse will he give me  
One hour, although with spendthrift song and gay  
I flung him alms, nor even said him nay.  
A beggar and a miser both is he.  
—Providence "Journal."

The American Federation of Labor has sent out a circular letter in which State federations and central labor councils are urged to follow the lead of the California labor movement by keeping records of the legislative conduct of public officials. Delegate Scharrenberg introduced a resolution at the Seattle convention calling for such action.

The member of a union who fails to demand the union label on his purchases is derelict in his duty and is undeserving of being placed in the category of union men. It makes no difference what excuse he may offer for such failures, the offense is unpardonable and merits drastic criticism from his fellows. Change your course and become an honest union man.

The rather spectacular career of Carl Browne came to a close in Washington last Friday when he died of acute indigestion. While but rarely agreeing with his ideas of the fitness of things we always held the opinion that he was sincere in his efforts to improve conditions and make life more worth while. He possessed abilities which, if systematically governed and directed along other lines, must have made of him a conspicuous figure rather than, as he was, an unique and eccentric character. Peace to his soul.

Taraknath Jogendranath Das, of Bengal, India, appeared before the United States District Court in this city last Saturday morning and filed an application for admission to citizenship. One United States judge has already ruled that Hindoos are entitled to citizenship, and in this regard the Burnett bill now pending before Congress is faulty, in that it does not exclude persons eligible to citizenship. If the bill is not amended so as to debar all Oriental laborers the Pacific Coast will be flooded with Hindoos during the next ten years, and they are really less desirable than the Chinese or Japanese. The standard of living on this Coast must be safeguarded by denying admission to the Hindoo laborers.

## The Compensation Law

Chairman Pillsbury of the California Industrial Accident Commission announces that information has come to him to the effect that some employers are planning to deduct from the wages of employees more than enough to pay for the compulsory insurance required by the Workmen's Compensation Law, which became operative on January 1, 1914. Mr. Pillsbury says:

"The spirit of the act is that the consumer ultimately pays the cost. Labor in the end really will pay it, as it is the largest consumer of the products to which the insurance costs will be added. But it has come to my knowledge that some employers are planning to deduct from 25 to 50 cents a day from the pay of employees to meet insurance charges which in reality will cost them but 11 cents per day per man.

"The act was not drawn up with the thought that employers should deduct from wages, but so long as they are going to do it, let the employee be on his guard, so that he will not be taxed too much."

The Accident Commission has drawn up a table of wages with corresponding deductions for insurance, and wage earners are invited to inspect it for their own protection.

The unorganized worker may, in some instances, be forced to accept a reduction in his pay at the hands of his employer, but organized men and women of California certainly should not permit the deduction of a penny from their wages because of the compensation law or any other law.

The theory upon which the law is based is that the industry which kills and cripples workers is better able and justly should bear the burdens of such deaths and injuries than is the maimed worker or the widow. The aim of the law is for justice, and if the employer is permitted to saddle the expense of the insurance against industrial accidents upon the shoulders of the employees there will be no justice done. If the employee is to pay for the insurance what interest will the employer have in the reduction of the number of accidents? What incentive will he have to install safety devices and maintain safe working conditions in his factory, mill or workshop?

One of the main hopes of the labor movement of this State was that when employers were compelled to pay for industrial accidents they would surround the workers with safeguards in order to reduce such accidents to a minimum. This hope was entertained because employers have repeatedly demonstrated that when it is cheaper to protect the lives of workers than it is to sacrifice them they will protect them, and not otherwise. If, therefore, the employer is permitted to shift the burden to the workers through reductions in pay there will be little or no effort on his part to reduce the number of accidents through the establishment of safe conditions. For this reason, if for no other, the unions should insist that no deductions for insurance or reductions in pay are allowed.

In this matter, as in all others, the greedy employer is attempting to gain an unfair advantage over his more reasonable competitor. The reasonable employer will not make any deduction for insurance, and the unreasonable and greedy employer should not be permitted to do so and thus force those who desire to be fair with labor to do the same.

This is an important matter and should be given serious consideration by each union.

It is also said that some employers are neglecting to take out insurance against accidents. This policy, however, will operate to their own disadvantage, because in the event of a bad accident they will find it impossible, if they have any property at all, to escape responsibility, and in the case of contractors the property of the owner of the work can be held for accidents. This, therefore, is a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

Unions having regular employees, such as business agents, secretaries and janitors, who devote all of their time to the service of the organization, are also liable for accidents to them while in the performance of their duties. Such organizations should protect themselves by taking out compensation insurance. Otherwise they are apt to find themselves in a very bad position in the event of accident to such employees.

While there is some little confusion just at present in quarters where formerly no accident insurance was carried, it is certain that after the law has been in operation for some time it will be found satisfactory to all, both employer and employee, at least more satisfactory than the former haphazard fashion of dealing with industrial accidents.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

Where did unionism have its beginning? Where and when did the workers first become impressed with the efficacy of collective action in relieving unbearable conditions? More than four thousand years ago, historians tell us, 100,000 men worked twenty years building the great pyramids of Egypt. These men were slaves and convicts and were beaten and starved under the rule of a merciless and despotic king. In the midst of the toil and misery one slave grasped the hand of another and said: "Brother, you and I together can do what is impossible for either of us to do singly." Here, then, was the foundation of unionism, and through the centuries since it has grown in power and influence until today there are but few so dense as to doubt its worth.

If one-half of the stories of torture and persecution of prisoners in the Wheatland hop-pickers' cases at the hands of Burns' detectives are true the State of California should proceed at once, and with vigor, to hang some of them and forever rid the State of all others. The sooner private detective agencies are made unlawful and crushed out of existence, the better for all honest men. The employees of such agencies are invariably selected from the very scum of the earth. The dregs of society are combed by the masters of these concerns for creatures depraved enough to do their filthy work, and the decent members of society should put a stop to these practices at an early date. The sure and safe way is to forbid such agencies to do business in the State.

Frequently on our way to work in the morning we ride on the same car with an old blind pencil peddler, guided by an old half-witted woman. The woman, in leading the man, pays no attention whatever to approaching vehicles as she proceeds from the car to the sidewalk. A number of times we have seen them have very narrow escapes, and it is but a question of time until both must meet death beneath an automobile or a street car, because there are so many careless persons in the world. It is useless to warn the woman. A gentleman cautioned her one morning about her carelessness and for his pains received a severe tongue lashing. There is no guarding against the danger of a fool except by confinement, and it is our opinion that this couple, to save a tragedy, should be taken to the Relief Home, whether they go willingly or not.

The president of Indiana University has issued a bulletin showing that the farmers' sons are the best students in the university. The boys from the country made an average of 82.4 per cent in their class work. The sons of professional men, most of whom were from the cities and small towns, made an average of 74.5, while the sons of business men registered an average of 63.6. College presidents are speculating as to the cause for this condition of affairs. The explanation is simple. It is just a question of work. The farmer boys are no brighter than their city brothers, but their heads are not filled with theatres and dances and other amusements to the exclusion of study. They have not been pampered and petted and supported in idleness all their lives. They have had to work and they appreciate the necessity of making the very best use of their time while at school. There is no mystery about the leadership of the farmer boy. It is the result of a willingness to work. The worker will lead the idler either in school or out of it in real accomplishment, and this without regard for whether he is in the city or the country. Work is the factor.

## Wit at Random

"It looks like rain."  
 "I beg your pardon."  
 "I say, it looks like rain."  
 "What does?"  
 "The weather."  
 "The weather, my dear sir, is a condition. Rain is water in the act of falling down from the clouds. It is impossible that they should look alike."  
 "What I meant was that the sky looked like rain."  
 "Equally impossible. The sky is the blue vault above us—the seeming arch or dome that we call the heavens. It does not resemble falling water in the least."  
 "Well, then, if you are so thunderingly particular, it looks as if it would rain."  
 "As if what would rain?"  
 "The weather, of course."  
 "The weather, as before stated, being a condition, cannot rain."  
 "The clouds, then, confound you! I may not know as much about it as you do, but I've got enough sense to get in out of it, and you haven't," said the man as he raised his umbrella and walked away in a huff.—"Tit-Bits."

He entered the shop of a fashionable boot maker, a look of determination on his face. It was such a look as one sees on the face of a man who is firmly resolved to carry out, at all hazards, a decision which will change the whole course of his life.

"H'm!" he began, as the assistant stepped forward and politely questioned him as to his requirements in feet beautifiers. "I want a pair of shoes for my wife, Mrs. Brown."

"Yes, sir, certainly," said the young man, briskly. "Same style and size as last week?"

"Same style. Size, fives—wide fives," replied Brown, decidedly.

"But—er—excuse me, Mrs. Brown only takes—that is, she usually has three and a half," exclaimed the assistant, who knew the lady well.

"Are you married, young man?" queried Brown, sternly, the look of determination deepening on his careworn features.

"Er—not yet, sir," answered the shopman, blushing.

"I thought not," returned Brown. "I am! I am not going to suffer half an hour's purgatory every morning watching a woman trying to squeeze a bushel of feet into a peck of boots. I've stood it long enough, and I'm going to take her a pair that will fit."

Charley, in a crowded trolley car, is sitting on his father's knee.

A young lady steps in, and the little fellow at once jumps down, politely takes off his hat, and says, "May I offer you my seat!"

Little Willie—What is a lawyer, pa?

Pa—A lawyer, my son, is a man who induces two other men to strip for a fight, and then runs off with their clothes.—"Crescent."

Bishop Boyd Carpenter, as reported in the "Times":

"Instead of saying to the children, 'You shall not do this or that,' they should say, 'You should keep the whole of that great organism which God has put into your care, with its delicate forces, physical, moral, and intellectual, in such a state of healthful activity that they shall be combined in your own individuality in such sort as to be real powers for good through the whole length of your days.'"

Harold (continuing to pull the cat's tail)—What did you say, mother? (She says it again.)—London "Punch."

## Miscellaneous

### GIVE THEM A PLACE TO PLAY.

Plenty of room for dives and dens  
 (Glitter and glare and sin!)

Plenty of room for prison pens  
 (Gather the criminals in.)

Plenty of room for jails and courts  
 (Willing enough to pay)

But never a place for the lads to race,  
 No, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores  
 (Mammon must have the best!)

Plenty of room for the running sores  
 That rot in the city's breast!

Plenty of room for the lure that leads  
 The hearts of our young astray,

But never a cent on a playground spent  
 No, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for schools and halls,  
 Plenty of room for art;

Plenty of room for teas and balls,  
 Platform, stage and mart.

Proud is the city—she finds a place  
 For many a fad today,

But she's more than blind if she fail to find  
 A place for the boys to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport,  
 Give them a chance for fun—

Better a playground plot than a court  
 And jail when the harm is done!

Give them a chance—if you stint them now,  
 Tomorrow you'll have to pay

A larger bill for a darker ill,  
 So give them a place to play.

—Denis A. McCarthy, in "Journal of Education."

How much sleep is necessary for a man? The question was raised centuries ago by Montaigne. "Phisitions," he wrote, "may consider whether sleep be so necessary that our life must depend on it, for we find that Persus, king of Macedon, prisoner at Rome, being kept from sleep, was made to die; but Plinie aleageth that some have lived a long time without any sleep at all. And Herodotus reporteth there are nations where men sleep and wake by halfe yeares. And those that write the life of Epimenides the wise, affirm that he slept the continuall space of seven and fifty yeares."

### MISTAKES.

By George Matthew Adams.

Study your mistakes.

There are two kinds of mistakes. Those that happen from ordinary human mis-thinking and those that come from carelessness and petty unthinking.

Study your mistakes.

No one ever gets too big to make mistakes. The secret is that the big man is greater than his mistakes, because he rises out of them and passes beyond them.

Study your mistakes.

But the mistakes that tear away the power of a man, weaken him, and make him flabby, are the stupid, the reckless mistakes. The clerk who forgets, the stenographer that doesn't care, the worker who neglects—these are the ones whose life blood and vitality is sapped and sucked away into failure.

Study your mistakes.

One of the great tasks of each day for you is to do your best—unmindful of mistakes. But after your work is done and you realize your blunders, don't shirk, don't whine, don't despond, but—

Study your mistakes.

Then profit from them—and go ahead.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Bookbinders on Strike.

At Lafayette, Ind., because they were refused a wage increase to \$21, bookbinders in three establishments have walked out. Their present rate is \$17.50.

### Girls Resist Wage Cut.

An attempt to reduce wages in the hosiery mills of William F. Taubel at Kensington, Pa., was met in a vigorous manner by 1000 girls who are now on strike, and who are holding mass meetings to arouse public interest in their cause. The original number of strikers has since been trebled, and it is reported that five of the mills are closed down. Officers of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, together with local unionists, are assisting the girls.

### Too Much Legal Lore.

City Attorney Stevens of Denver says the purpose of the initiative and referendum is being "largely defeated because the average citizen does not know what is contained in petitions he signs." Initiated petitions are so long and so filled with legal lore that many people do not take the time to read them, and, consequently, do not understand them. To remedy this, the city attorney favors placing a brief summary of the proposal at the head of each petition. He would also have created a commission of lawyers or other well-informed men to dig the "meat" out of the proposals, greatly condense them, and state the changes favored in as few words as possible.

### Unionists Ask To Be Heard.

Conscious of the fact that there is the usual large number of people in Wheeling, W. V., who oppose trades unionism through a misunderstanding of its aims and objects, the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly has addressed a letter to the various religious, civic, professional and business organizations asking them to call a membership meeting of their respective organizations to hear committees from the Trades Assembly explain the aims and objects of organized labor. This action is part of the "union forward movement" in Wheeling, which is now being arranged for.

### Upholsterers On Strike.

High prices charged for certain kinds of work is the reason given by employers in Minneapolis for locking out their upholsterers. The workers claim a 100 per cent organization and are enthusiastic in their determination to resist the establishment of non-union conditions in their industry. The central body has appointed a committee to assist the strikers and also aid in organizing other workers in the struck furniture shops.

### No Cut in Navy Yard Wages.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announces that the wage increase of July 1st last will not be changed during the present fiscal year. The regular naval wage board at the local yard reported that the present rate for 3000 employees was 10 per cent higher than wages paid for work of the same character in private establishments in this locality, and favored a general reduction. The Secretary ruled that this was impossible, as Congress had raised the wages because of the present high cost of living, without regard to the rates in private establishments. The Navy Department reports that the average pay for mechanics in the yard here is \$3.92 a day.

### Two Important Decisions.

The Indiana Supreme Court has held where an employee was operating a lever by means of which he threw machinery into gear or out of gear and his hand slipped from the lever into unguarded cogs, that the employing company was

liable for the injury. The court declared that if the cogs had been guarded the accident would not have occurred and that the slipping of the hand was not a primary cause for the accident.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has upheld an act of the State Legislature which provides that checks, punch-cuts, tickets, etc., issued to laborers and employees for services, should be redeemed in current money, and that the law is not a violation of the United States Constitution.

### Attempt To Destroy Union.

Members of the Chicago Laundry Drivers' Union have secured possession of a "confidential" circular issued by the Laundrymen's Association in an effort to break their workers' labor organization. It is claimed the circular urges laundrymen to demand that their drivers sign contracts binding them not to work in the same territory after they have been discharged or voluntarily left employment for a period of one year. It is stated that the circular suggests the following method of forcing the men to sign: "If drivers are not disposed to sign contracts with you it is in itself an indication that they are not reliable and cannot be depended upon." Other features of this new contract would indicate that the laundrymen are very desirous of getting signatures to a document that would mark the beginning of the end as far as the Laundry Drivers' Union is concerned. So far, the employers' efforts to interest their workers have not been successful. Instead, the union's continued growth has dampened the laundrymen's enthusiasm.

### Stands On Her Rights.

In an attempt to reprimand Mrs. Katherine Williamson, former State superintendent of schools of Colorado, for introducing a resolution of protest in an equal suffrage association meeting against conditions in the Southern Colorado coal fields, Governor Ammons was told by that lady that she had been a member of the Typographical Union for thirty years, and "will always proclaim the right of labor to organize for collective bargaining." The strike has created intense bitterness among unionists, who are protesting against the military and its denial of constitutional guarantees, which, in some cases, has gone so far as to deport strikers and sympathizers from the strike zone. The recent convention of the State Federation of Labor, called to consider the strike, was addressed by Governor Ammons, who stated at that time he would investigate cases reported to him by "competent witnesses." A committee of unionists appointed to investigate charges of outrages committed by the State Militia now charge Governor Ammons with insincerity when he made that promise. Representative Keating is urging a Congressional investigation.

### Frowns On Piece Work.

Judge Jacob Trieber, of the United States District Court at Little Rock, Ark., has ruled that the payment of wages on the day labor plan is more desirable, and has also decided that it is proper for the receivers of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad to treat with the men as a shop federation. These views were expressed as a result of a hearing before him in which the receivers favored the establishment of piece work, which was protested by the workers. The receivers expressed a willingness to treat with the various craft organizations, but were unwilling to recognize the shop federation. In both instances the men were upheld by the court. The request of the men for wage increases that would bring them to the level of other railroads was denied by the court, although he granted a portion of their request and promised them he would order further increases that would bring the road to the prevailing standard just as soon as the finances permitted such action. The employees

are jubilant over the outcome, and while they realize the road's financial difficulties they express confidence in Judge Trieber's promise.

It is quite possible that the American family is too optimistic. It is always going to have a larger income next year or in five years. It desires to keep up in social matters with the people next door or farther up the street. It buys pianos or motor cars or encyclopedias on monthly payments, but in most cases puts no monthly installment in the savings bank. It has no margin of security. How much better it is to have a margin of resources than to be living continually on the ragged edge of nothing. . . . The future happiness and prosperity of the average American family depends upon the proper adjustment of income and expenditure.—T. D. MacGregor, "Talks on Thrift."

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**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 20, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: F. Schiller, pianist.

Transfer deposited: R. W. Clow, Local No. 47, Los Angeles.

Transfer withdrawn: Herbert Hassler, Local No. 77, Philadelphia.

The following members are reported playing this week: At the Columbia, H. Hamilton, Local No. 310; at the Orpheum, Victor Waycke, conditional member A. F. of M.; at the Wigwam, Claud Morton, Local No. 105.

Members receiving notice will please straighten accounts with A. S. Morey, financial secretary, before January 28th, and avoid publication.

Price of \$4 per man per night, double leader, not to exceed three hours per night, six nights' engagement, has been made for automobile fair, Oakland.

S. Greene is reported on the sick list.

St. Elmo Powell has been in an Oakland hospital for the past week, where he underwent a serious operation.

Sid Darling left this week for an extended visit with relatives in Goshen, Ind.

H. F. Price, also a member of Local No. 6 for many years, has been re-elected president of Local No. 12 of Sacramento, Cal., at the annual election of that local which was held last month.

**ORPHEUM THEATRE.**

The Orpheum announces a splendid bill for next week with six new acts. Walter Lawrence and Frances Cameron will appear in an elaborate singing and dancing skit called "A Bit of Broadway." The Four Original Perez equilibrists on free bounding ladders are famous throughout Europe. The quartette comprises two men and two women and individually and collectively they are the foremost gymnasts that have appeared in America. "The Double Cross" is a dramatization by Will Irwin and Ralph E. Renaud of Mr. Irwin's story "Uncle Edward and Cousin Silas." Paul Conchas, who represents the most perfect human physical development and whose marvelous strength enables him to accomplish feats beyond even the imagination of Sandow, was formerly overseer in the gymnastic department of the German military service and was known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Military Hercules. Smith and Cook, styled "The Millionaires," assisted by Marie Brandon, will contribute a merry act in which comedy and dancing play a principal part. Roy Cummings and Helen Gladys, a vivacious team of singers and dancers, will present a thoroughly enjoyable act. Next week will be the last of Edna Showalter. It will also close the engagement of Frank Keenan in his immensely successful impersonation of Luke Wainwright in "Vindication." In compliance with a generally expressed wish Maurice, and Florence Walton will be retained another week.

**PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.**

The strike of the pressmen and feeders against members of the Franklin Printing Trades Association is still in progress, though prospects for an adjustment seem brighter just now than at any time since its inauguration.

Efforts to bring the contending parties together, it is believed, will bear fruit and a satisfactory agreement be reached before the close of the present week. It is understood the association is considering a plan of settlement proposed and will give some definite answer tonight or tomorrow.

There is no thought worth considering which cannot be put into words which an average workman understands.—Robert Blatchford.

**NEW ERA IN FACTORY INSPECTION.**

That we have entered upon a new era of factory inspection, characterized by co-operation between employer and employee to secure safety, health and comfort in the places of employment, is the statement of Secretary John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation in an illustrated bulletin on the administration of labor laws just issued from the association's headquarters at New York.

"The old idea of labor law enforcement, of policing a State," declares Dr. Andrews, "no longer commands respect. Almost one-half of the industrial working population of the country is now offered a new form of protection exemplified by the industrial boards or commissions established within the last three years in California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Under this new system the industry itself makes the laws for its own shop government. Employers and employees, with the aid of impartial experts, are learning through self-expression the importance and practicability of the now popular motto 'Safety first.'"

"It may be expected that within the next five years the legislatures of all the more important industrial states will cease to concern themselves much with specific labor legislation. The work of formulating detailed regulations is being turned over to administrative commissions much better fitted to develop scientific standards for the protection of the workers." The business of factory inspection, states another section of the bulletin, instead of being based on fear, force or favor, should become a co-operative educational effort on the part of the employers, the employees, and the experts provided by the State.

Surprising diversity is shown in present methods of labor law enforcement. Six States have no provision at all for enforcement of factory laws or collection of labor statistics. In the remaining States, no fewer than thirty-one titles are found for offices doing practically the same kind of work. The number of State and local bodies concerned with labor law enforcement varies from fifteen in Massachusetts to only one in Wyoming.

A valuable table, prepared in co-operation with the heads of the State labor bureaus, shows the jurisdiction of each bureau, the number of its staff, their qualifications, terms and salaries, the annual appropriation for the department, and the penalties for interfering with inspectors. The largest labor department is that of New York with a staff of 343 persons and an appropriation of \$691,220; the smallest occurs in Florida, where there is only one inspector, with an appropriation in the neighborhood of \$2000.

A directory giving the names of all State labor departments, commissions administering workmen's compensation laws, the minimum wage commissions, with the names and addresses of their chief officers, conveniently arranged for ready reference, completes the compact and interesting volume. The illustrations are a chart graphically illustrating the organization of a typical state labor commission, and a three-color map showing the legal requirements for the position of factory inspector in the United States.

Duty is for more than love. It is the upholding law through which the weakest become strong without which all strength is unstable as water. No character, however harmoniously framed and gloriously gifted, can be complete without this abiding principle. It is the cement which binds the whole moral edifice together, without which all power, goodness, intellect, truth, happiness, love itself, can have no permanence; but all the fabric of existence crumbles away from under us, and leaves us at last sitting in the midst of a ruin—astonished at our own desolation.—Mrs. Jameson.

**NEW PROFESSORS AND COURSES.**

The University of California has begun the work of the new year. The year's attendance will be about 5375, or about 700 more than for the previous year. Inclusive of the Summer Session, the total for the year will exceed 7500.

A notable feature of the new term is the presence, for a half year, of the distinguished English historian and archaeologist, John L. Myres, Wykeham Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, England. Professor Myres has come to California for this half year as Sather professor. Mrs. Sather gave \$120,000 for the endowment of the Sather Professorship of Classical Literature. It is planned to devote the income of this endowment to bringing to California a series of distinguished European or American scholars, for a half year or a year at a time, instead of making a permanent appointment to the chair. Through his excavations in Cyprus and elsewhere in Mediterranean lands, Professor Myres has made important additions to the world's knowledge of the civilization that flourished on the islands and the coasts of the Mediterranean before Rome and Athens had begun.

Two other distinguished strangers who will come to the University during the spring are Lloyd William Stephenson, of the United States Geological Survey, who comes as Acting Professor of Palaeontology, and Henry F. Osborn, Research Professor in Columbia University and President of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, who will come to Berkeley in February as Hitchcock Lecturer. Professor Osborn, who is one of the most eminent of palaeontologists is to lecture on "Men of the Old Stone Age in Europe." The Hitchcock Lectures constitute series given each year by a different scholar. These lectures usually appear afterwards in book form. An endowment created by Charles M. Hitchcock supports these annual lectures.

Among new courses given this term for the first time are courses in "Textile Raw Materials," "The Elements of Forestry," "The Supervision of Domestic Art—a Course for Teachers," "Social Insurance," "The Organization of Labor," "Industrial and Agricultural Labor Problems in California," this to be given by Professor Carleton H. Parker, secretary of the California Immigration Commission, "The Development of California literature," this to be given by Professor William Dallam Ames, "German Art in the Nineteenth Century in Its Relation to Literary Movements," "The Dawn of History," "Greek History," and "Herodotus," these three courses to be given by Professor Myres; a course to train musicians for the conducting of orchestral or choral work, this to be given by Professor Charles L. Seeger, head of the Department of Music, and a course by Professor George M. Stratton on "The Psychology of Fighting, with Special Reference to War and Peace."

**STUDENTS OF MEDICINE DECREASING.**

The number of persons studying medicine in the medical colleges in the United States has decreased steadily since 1903, according to the annual report of the Council on Medical Education, which appears in a recent number of "The Journal of the American Medical Association." In 1880 there were 11,826 medical students in the United States, in 1890 there were 15,404, in 1900 there were 25,171, in 1904 there were 28,142, in 1912 there were 18,412. This is the smallest number of Medical students in the last twenty years. Of these, 17,277 are in "regular" schools, 827 in homeopathic, and 308 in eclectic schools. The total number of graduates in medicine in 1912 was 4,483, an increase of 210 over 1911, of forty-three over 1910, but a decrease of thirty-two when compared with 1909 and of 1264 when compared with 1904. Of these graduates, 4206 were from regular schools, 185 from homeopathic and 92 from eclectic schools.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 16, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President absent.

**Credentials**—Machinists' Auxiliary—E. Soike, R. Bragg, E. Saunders. Coopers No. 65—Joseph Crosse, S. Hollis, Walter Randolph, I. P. Beban. Teamsters No. 85—Harry Gorman, Jas. E. Wilson, John P. McLaughlin, John A. O'Connell, Jas. Hopkins, Michael Casey, Miles D'Arcy, Daniel Sweeney, Edward Kull, Edward Fitzpatrick, Building Material Teamsters—Walter Duryea, Joe Marshall, D. C. Burke, G. Swanson, Joe Trumppower, Dan Dougherty. Beer Drivers—Joseph Graff, Jas. Larkin, H. Alberts, C. Hourihan. Riggers and Stevedores—M. T. Doyle, E. H. Foley, T. R. Herring, Geo. McNulty, J. A. Mitchell, Thos. F. Noonan, F. Muller, Thos. Ryan, J. Shields, R. M. Doyle. Horseshoers No. 25—Al. Gannon. Elevator Conductors—W. H. Harvey, R. Farrell, M. Bawdin. Cooks' Helpers—M. Singer, L. Spinass, C. W. Barnum, A. W. Fraser, Geo. H. Meyers, T. F. Clements, Wm. Kahler. Stable Employees—J. F. Riley, Thos. Crandall, M. J. Regan, Wm. Matheson. Housesmiths—G. A. Graves, Pat Vaughan, Ed. Lewis, John Hoffman, A. Johnson, Ben Zuller. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Granite Cutters' International Union, in reference to per capita for delegates to this Council. From Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, relative to Seamen's Bill. From the A. F. of L., inclosing bill for \$60 covering cost of Proceedings. From Congressman E. A. Hayes, in reference to resolutions on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. From the Light and Power Council, stating that the strike against the P. G. and E. Company has been called off. From Congressman Kent, stating he will do all he can to further the passage of the Seamen's Bill. From the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, warning laboring people to keep away from Honolulu. From Hoisting Engineers, requesting information as to the settlement of their dispute with Electrical Workers. From Joint Committee of Boiler Makers' Lodges, inclosing complimentary tickets for ball to be held in Native Sons' Hall Saturday evening, February 14th. From the A. F. of L., thanking Council for resolutions adopted in reference to the Anti-Trust Law. From Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for donations. From Western Federation of Miners, acknowledging receipt of \$68.75 and thanking Council and unions for same. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, warning laboring people to stay away from Los Angeles. From the Consul-General of the Netherlands, requesting information relative to securing the label on union-made products manufactured in the Netherlands. Telegram from the A. F. of L., in reference to the dispute between the Hoisting Engineers and the Electrical Workers. From the Secretary of the Department of Labor, stating that the report of investigation relative to conditions in the strike zone of the copper district of Michigan is now ready for publication. From Plasterers Union No. 66, copy of agreement between S. F. Building Trades Council and Plasterers' Union No. 66.

Referred to Secretary—From Millmen No. 42, in reference to the increased per capita tax to this Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Horseshoers' Union, request for a boycott on Craddock's shop, 1310 Fulton street. From Millmen No. 42 and Carpenters No. 483, resolutions dealing with the matter of disturbance at Fourth and Mission streets on January 8th.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation from Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 44.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Delegate Duxbury, resolutions in reference to a special session of the Legislature. From Congressman Kahn, relative to the proposed distribution of Krag-Jorgensen rifles by the War Department.

Referred to Trustees—Financial report of the Financial Secretary for the past six months.

Communication from the Public Ownership Association, asking permission for Mr. E. P. Troy to address the Council. Moved that the request be granted and that it be made a special order for 9 p. m. next Friday; carried.

Requests Complied With—From the International Seamen's Union, requesting organizations and individual members to send letters to their Congressmen urging the immediate passage of the Seamen's Bill. From the Alaska Fishermen's Union, asking that the \$125 donated to the Darrow Fund be returned to them. From the President, Women's Board, P. P. I. E., requesting Council to appoint a representative of labor to their board. From A. L. Wilde, requesting leave of absence and signifying willingness to be a candidate for the executive committee.

Delegate McGuire submitted an amendment to the constitution and by-laws.

Amend Article VII relating to revenue, by adding thereto a new section to be known as Section 4 and renumbering present Section 4 to be known as Section 5.

The text of the proposed amendment is as follows:

"Sec. 4. Any union forfeiting membership in this Council as per the preceding section, shall, upon making application for reinstatement, pay a reinstatement fee equivalent to the dues for the number of months said union has been in arrears; the amount to be paid to be computed according to the dues in force for said period; provided that, when such union claims inability to pay the aforesaid reinstatement fee, the application shall be referred to the executive committee for investigation and recommendation."

M. J. McGUIRE,

Delegate, Boilermakers No. 25.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Johnson (Housesmiths) in reference to the Pressmen's strike, and on motion were laid over for two weeks.

Resolutions were submitted by Law and Legislative Committee in reference to bills pending in Congress regulating the immigration of aliens. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

"Whereas, There are pending in Congress two important bills regulating the immigration of aliens, namely, H. R. 6060 by Congressman Burnett, which is a re-enactment of present law with numerous new protective clauses, including a literacy test, and H. R. 102 by Congressman Raker, providing for the exclusion of Asiatic laborers and the registration of Asiatic aliens residing in the United States; and

"Whereas, Both of these measures have been indorsed heretofore by this Council and it is confidently and generally believed that the present session of Congress will enact effective legislation on the subject of foreign immigration; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby reiterates its indorsement of aforesaid bills; and

"Whereas, In view of hearings now being held at Washington on the Burnett Bill, it is very likely that Congress may be disinclined to again take up the subject after disposing of this bill, and because of the decision of Judge Rudkin that a Hindoo may become a citizen it becomes extremely important to secure full protection for the people of the Pacific Coast against the dangers peculiar to its situation with reference to both Asiatic and European immigration; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the secretary be directed to

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Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.
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**Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.  
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

MARVELOUS VAUDEVILLE.

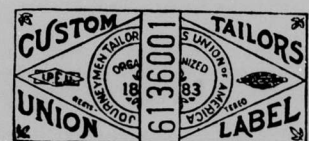
WALTER LAWRENCE and FRANCES CAMERON, in "A Bit of Broadway"; THE FOUR ORIGINAL PEREZ, Equilibrists; "THE DOUBLE CROSS," a Comedy Melodrama by WILL IRWIN and RALPH E. RENAUD; PAUL CONCHAS, in his Latest Creations, "Achilles and Patrocles"; SMITH and COOK, "The Millionaires," assisted by Marie Brandon; CUMMINGS and GLADYINGS, Eccentric Funsters; EDNA SHOWALTER. Last Week—FRANK KEENAN in "Vindication." Retained by Popular Demand—MAURICE, AND FLORENCE WALTON, World's Most Popular Ballroom Dancers.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## CAN'T BUST 'EM

### OVERALLS & PANTS

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telegraph to Congressman John I. Nolan, Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and Andrew Furuseth of International Seamen's Union, requesting them to appear before the proper Congressional committees to explain and advocate the adoption of all essential features of the two before-mentioned bills; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to said representatives of labor's interests in this matter and to the following Congressmen: John L. Burnett, chairman of the House Immigration Committee; Albert Johnson of State of Washington, and John E. Raker of California."

**Reports of Unions**—Web Pressmen—On strike against the Sacramento "Bee" for two years. Printing Pressmen—Have voted to continue the strike against the Franklin Printing Trades Association. Stationary Firemen—Thanked the Council for assistance rendered them during the strike; indorsed the Seamen's Bill; instructed members to keep names out of the directory. Milk Wagon Drivers—Reported the Fairmount Dairy Ranch out of business. Machinists—Strike still on the Harriman lines. United Laborers—Have a large number of members out of work; are taking care of unemployed; protest against unemployed working under the standard wages. Pile Drivers—Reported the Oakland and Antioch Company now fair; are employing their members.

**Label Section**—Minutes read and printed in the "Labor Clarion."

**Executive Committee**—On the matter of the erection of a bridge over Islais Creek, committee appointed a sub-committee of three consisting of the Secretary, Bros. McLaughlin and Gallagher to investigate and report back. On the application for a boycott on the drug store, Twenty-sixth and Bryant streets, with the consent of the Painters the matter was laid over one week. The matters of payment of assessment by Alaska Fishermen and the complaint against the West Coast Manufacturing Company of Portland were referred to the secretary. The resolutions dealing with the controversy between the Plasterers' Union and the Building Trades Council were discussed at length and both parties have agreed to submit the entire proposition to the executive council of the A. F. of L. for a decision: "Plasterers and Carpenters each agree to submit to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor all questions in dispute between them having to do with staff work and faithfully to abide by the verdict of that body when rendered." The chair appointed Bros. McLaughlin, O'Connell and Casey to confer with the officers of the Building Trades Council to the end that an adjustment might be reached. Report of committee adopted.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Report laid over one week.

**Report of "Labor Clarion" Directors**—Laid over one week.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—W. A. Granfield, clerk of the Unemployed Bureau, submitted a lengthy report which was read and filed.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons was granted the privilege of the floor and appealed for financial assistance for the unemployed women. On motion, was referred to the executive committee.

Austin Lewis addressed the Council on the Wheatland situation. Moved that the matter be referred to the law and legislative committee; carried. On the report that a Mr. Carlin, supposed to be representing Attorney-General Webb, Delegates Mullen, McLaughlin and President Gallagher appointed to investigate.

**New Business**—Moved that the boycott on the Fairmount Dairy be raised; carried. Moved that the secretary notify the Mayor that this Council is opposed to the removal of the cemeteries; carried.

The chair appointed the following committee to assist in the collection of funds for the Pressmen: A. Rogers, W. G. Desepte, D. Ryan, R. Flaherty, Thos. Riley, F. Barbrack, Jas. Curran, P. Fitzgerald, H. Borden and Jas. E. Wilson.

**Nominations**—The following delegates were placed in nomination: President, A. W. Brouillet; vice-president, Frank Merryfield; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary-treasurer, James McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; executive committee, P. O'Brien, M. Casey, D. Cameron, W. Randolph, S. Schulberg, Jas. Hopkins, John P. McLaughlin, Geo. Price, P. Fitzgerald, D. P. Haggerty, Ora Mathewson, F. Ainsworth, J. Zamford, W. G. Desepte, F. C. Evans, M. McGuire, J. J. Matheson, A. L. Wilde; law and legislative committee, Theo. Johnson, T. Riley, Wm. T. Bonsor, A. W. Brouillet, E. Ellison, C. H. Parker, F. Ainsworth; organizing committee, J. O. Walsh, E. Guth, Carrie Parmer, T. Zant, W. G. Desepte; trustees, M. J. McGuire, J. Spencer, E. Donovan; "Labor Clarion" directors, A. J. Gallagher, John O. Walsh, E. Slissman, D. P. Haggerty, N. Duxbury, John O'Connell, John P. McLaughlin. Moved that the nominations close for the evening; carried.

**Receipts**—Dues: Milkers, \$8; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Bartenders, \$40; Glass Blowers, \$12; Web Pressmen, \$8; Horseshoers, \$8; Barbers, \$32; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Mailers, \$8; Machine Hands, \$4; United Laborers, \$112; Molders, \$20; Butchers, \$16; Upholsterers, \$12; Cap Makers, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$10; Pattern Makers, \$12; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$16; Street R. R. Employees, \$8; Garment Workers, \$20; Undertakers, \$8; Stable Employees, \$16; Alaska Fishermen, \$40; Butchers No. 508, \$8; Office Employees, \$12; Sugar Workers, \$8; Steam Shovelmen, \$8; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$8; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Coopers, \$16; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Leather Workers, \$4; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5, \$22; Sailors, \$40; Bottle Caners, \$4. Total dues, \$632; Label Section dues, \$10. Donations to unions on strike, \$506.70; Wheatland Fund, \$30; International Workers' Defense League, \$10. Total receipts, \$1188.70.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; W. A. Granfield, \$28; W. N. Brunt, \$23; A. F. of L. Proceedings, \$60; Printing Pressmen, \$506.70; Wheatland Defense Fund, \$30; Label Section, \$10; Western Miners, \$75; International Workers' Defense League, \$10; Alaska Fishermen, \$125. Total expenses, \$983.95.

Council adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

#### IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

The Department of Labor reports that 104,671 immigrants were admitted to this country during November of last year. Southern Italy, with 18,347, contributed the largest number. Only 14,253 were classed as skilled workers or workwomen, the tailors' trade heading the list with 2132, followed by clerks and accountants (1572), carpenters and joiners (1227), seamstresses (943), and shoemakers (893). The unskilled callings included 20,899 farm laborers, 20,153 laborers, and 13,996 servants. The industrial States received practically all of this vast army. One-quarter, or 27,763, remained in New York, while 16,552 were ticketed for Pennsylvania. Illinois will be the home of 9889, 8139 going to Massachusetts, 6136 to Ohio, and 5040 to New Jersey. During November the Government refused admittance to 2231.

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526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets  
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

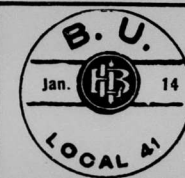
For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Jan., Black on Pink.

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.



# Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



JANUARY, 1914.

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220)	Calendar Press	942 Market
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae	1246 Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516 Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(179)	Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	410 Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press	4534 Mission
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	268 Market
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	3 Hardie Place
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press	2040 Polk
(185)	Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Polson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(79)	McElvaine & Baer	1182 Market
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509 Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(110)	Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.	317 Front
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(151)	Regal Press	820 Mission
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The	5716 Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Ross, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385 California
(147)	Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	*Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.	1071 Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.	343 Front
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloy, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	523-531 Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market

(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	545-547 Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240)	National Carton and Label Company	412-414 Mission
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard

## GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
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## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230)	Acme Lithograph Co.	
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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## NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(121)	*California Demokrat	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11)	*Call and Post, The	Third and Market
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	41-46 East
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(119)	*L'Echo de l'Ouest	620 Clay
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The	5716 Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room	509 Sansome

## RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel Wm.	16 Larkin
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## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver	311 Battery
(209)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(158)	San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.	76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

# J. J. O'Connor

## Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

There is opportunity for a printer who can furnish plant for a country newspaper in a town near San Francisco. The representative of the business men of the town says they will guarantee subscriptions, advertising and job work sufficient to clear \$100 per month to start with. If interested, see Secretary Michelson for further particulars.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has decided to ask the Labor Council to place the "Sunset Journal" and the "Polk Street Gazette," publications of R. M. Brown, on the unfair list of the Council, as Brown persists in patronizing the notoriously unfair firm of Danner & Co.

William Miner, a veteran member of the Typographical Union in California, and who has been a resident of Sacramento for the past fifteen years, died last Sunday morning at Sacramento, as the result of injuries received when struck by an automobile the night previous at the corner of K and Eleventh streets. Mr. Miner was about 70 years of age, and was well known on the Pacific Coast. At the time of his death he was a make-up man in the State Printing Office at the capital. Deceased had no relatives in Sacramento, but is survived by two nieces, one of whom resides in Cleveland, Ohio, and the other in Santa Cruz.

At the last meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council the label was granted to the Regal Press, 820 Mission street, and was lifted from the Stern Printing Co., 527 Commercial street, and from the office of E. J. Fletcher, 325 Bush street.

A special committee of the Allied Council, at the last meeting, presented amendments to the by-laws providing a mode of procedure where a union has a grievance against an employer and desires the assistance of the Council. These amendments are practically the sections which were eliminated from the by-laws of the Council last February. They will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Council, and if approved by a majority of the delegates will then be submitted to the affiliated unions for adoption or rejection. The favorable action of two-thirds of the unions composing the Council will adopt the amendments.

The State Printing Office manufactured during 1913 a total of 1,338,914 books to be distributed free to the school children of the State. This total is more than twice as large as the number printed during the previous year.

When it is remembered that in an ordinary column there are 10,000 pieces of type, that there are seven wrong positions each letter may be put in, and there are 70,000 chances to make errors, besides millions of chances for transpositions, you will not be too critical. In the sentence: "To be or not to be," by transposition alone it is possible to make 2,759,022 errors. So you see the perils that beset a printer.

Harry Reid, the linotype operator, formerly of Kokomo, Ind., accompanied by Mrs. Reid, returned this week from Susanville, Calif., where Harry has been employed for the past two months on the "Lassen Weekly Mail." Harry says life in the high altitudes of California in winter is pretty strenuous, and he prefers the more genial climate of the Hawaiian Islands, from which he recently returned.

Edward Bundrick, of the San Rafael "Independent" chapel, was recently bereaved by the death of his sister, who passed away January 17th at the Hahnemann Hospital in this city. Mr. Bundrick is receiving the sympathy of his many friends among the members of No. 21.

Hugh Fulton, of the "Examiner" ad. room, who has been confined in Providence Hospital, Oakland, for some weeks, following an operation for appendicitis, and who subsequently suffered an attack of pneumonia, is reported out of danger and progressing favorably on the road to recovery.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 858 14th.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursdays, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—J. M. Johnson, Secretary, 2600 Geary.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

San Francisco trade unionists who have died during the past week are: John Fahey of the riggers and stevedores, James F. O'Connor of the marine engineers, William A. Haustein of the pattern makers, Charles Rohwyler of the beer bottlers, Dave Foster of the cooks, William Malcolm of the ship caulkers, Karl Kling of the brewery workers, Patrick Sullivan, William Doherty and Patrick Lenehan of the marine firemen, and George Bentfeldt of the plumbers.

Congressman John I. Nolan of the Fifth California district writes the Labor Council that he will make every effort to have Congress investigate the strike situation at Calumet, Mich.

Margaret Seaman, Sarah S. Hagan, Rachael McShane, May Fenton and May Cummings were elected to represent United Garment Workers' Union No. 31 in the San Francisco Labor Council.

Boiler Makers' Unions Nos. 25, 205, and 410 will give a joint ball Saturday evening, February 14th (Valentine's Day), at Native Sons' Hall, Mason street.

Secretary O'Connell of the local Labor Council was advised Monday by Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor that national and international unions have been notified to order their subordinate unions to affiliate with the central body of their respective localities.

Secretary Morrison states that the Federation is on record against establishing the so-called Taylor efficiency or piecework plan in Government shops, including navy yards. The Federation will make a campaign against the system and its abolition where installed.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 22 will give its annual ball next Saturday evening, January 24th, at the Pavilion Rink, Sutter and Pierce streets. A special feature will be the grand march of all nations. The arrangements are in charge of L. R. Yates, chairman; Hugh Lowe, Joseph Ault, W. R. Daugherty, Matthew Daily, Clarence Jeters, Harry Blumm, George Seymour and P. J. O'Brien.

At Trinidad, Colo., after a four months' strike, brewery workers employed by the Pells' Brewery have returned to work. Union recognition and a 35 per cent wage increase have been secured.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union is preparing to present a new agreement to their employers which will include the closing of shoe stores at 6 o'clock on Saturday evenings.

At Springfield, Mass., as a result of investigations, the Central Labor Union, acting with a committee of other citizens, has started a movement that has for its purpose the abolishment of all employment agencies in the State, except State and charitable employment bureaus.

Machinists and helpers on the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway and on the Tacoma Eastern Railway have secured new agreements that include wage increases.

The Philadelphia Board of Education will hereafter use newspapers as one of the methods by which a greater attendance in the evening high schools can be secured. The vocational courses and salesmanship will be given special attention, and the merits of these studies will be shown the public through the advertising columns of the daily press.

The man who steals another man's labor steals away his own faculties; his integrity, his humanity is flowing away from him. The habit of oppression cuts out the moral eyes, and though the intellect goes on simulating the moral as before, its sanity is gradually destroyed. It takes away the presentiments.—Emerson.



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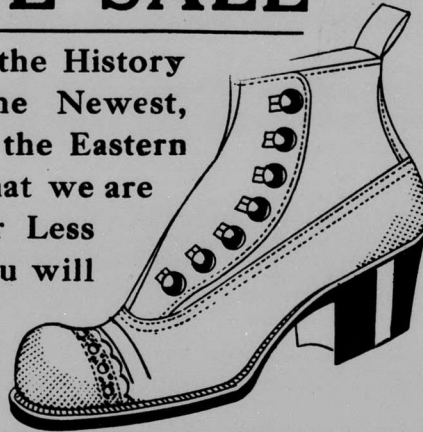
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## JANUARY SHOE SALE

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SEE OUR WINDOWS



### Personal and Local

International President James Brack of the Laundry Workers last week obligated 105 new members at Fresno. President Brack is now in San Francisco, but will shortly leave for Seattle to look after the interests of his organization in the North.

Tomorrow, Saturday evening, January 24th, the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Branch No. 22, of San Francisco, will give its annual ball in the Pavilion Rink at Sutter and Pierce streets.

Boilermakers' Union No. 25 has elected the following officers: John Kane, president; James Burns, vice-president; T. J. Sheridan, financial secretary-treasurer; T. O. Halleran, recording secretary; delegates to Labor Council—John Kane, John Powers, M. J. McGuire; delegates to the Iron Trades Council—John Powers and Jos. Delenay.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union has elected the following officers for the current term: President, T. R. Herring; vice-presidents, J. A. Mitchell and Fred Muller; recording and corresponding secretary, E. H. Foley; financial secretary, H. W. Eaton; treasurer, J. Grant; business agents, M. T. Doyle and P. J. McGuire; sergeant-at-arms, M. Hogan; janitor, W. Moffit; trustees—M. Dolan, P. Green, T. McCann, T. Noonan, R. Rodell; delegates to City Front Federation—M. Doyle, H. Eaton, E. Foley; delegates to Labor Council—M. Doyle, R. Doyle, E. Foley, T. Herring, J. Mitchell, G. McNulty, F. Muller, T. Noonan, T. Ryan, J. Shields.

The following officers were elected by the California Retail Clerks' Union for the current year: President, J. C. Tretheway of Oakland; first vice-president, W. E. Cammack of San Francisco; second vice-president, E. G. King of Oakland; recorder, R. A. Cunningham of Point Richmond; secretary-treasurer, Ernst Solomon of San Francisco; guide, J. Jacobs of San Francisco; inside guard, F. D. Siemens of San Francisco; outside guard, R. D. Dorsey of Stockton; trustees, B. J. Clarke of San Jose, H. E. Goodman of Oakland, W. G. Desepte of San Francisco; J. E. Kettlewell of Oakland and Milton Cohn of San Francisco.

The State Federation of Butcher Workmen at

its semi-annual convention held in San Jose elected officers as follows for the ensuing term: President, M. R. Grunhof; first vice-president, C. Davey of Sacramento; second vice-president, H. Osterlok; third vice-president, John Just; fourth vice-president, Ed. Powers; fifth vice-president, W. Fieber; secretary-treasurer, F. M. Sanford; delegates to the International Convention, to be held in Detroit, Mich., next May: M. R. Grunhof, J. J. Kretzmer, W. R. Nelson; board of control for the "Western Butcher," the official organ of the Federation: M. R. Grunhof, F. M. Sanford and W. Fieber.

At a joint meeting of the three locals of boilermakers last Thursday evening, M. J. McGuire was elected business agent for the ensuing term. The election was unanimous, no candidate in opposition being nominated.

Coopers' Union No. 65 has elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: President, S. Tous-saint; vice-president, Paul Hischier; recording secretary, I. P. Beban; financial secretary, Joseph Cresse; treasurer, Walter Randolph; trustee, W. Prignitz; outer guard, Joseph Ulrich; delegates to the Labor Council: Joseph Cresse, S. Hollis, I. P. Beban and Walter Randolph.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has won a victory by the Fairmount Dairy, an unfair concern, selling out to a union establishment.

Salesmen of Bakery Goods' Local 106 have installed officers for the ensuing term as follows: President, J. Steiner; vice-president, J. M. Bret-tean; treasurer, Louis Basenach; financial secretary, W. G. O'Donnell; assistant financial secretary, E. T. Shleben; assistant recording secretary, L. Rosky; trustees, H. H. Hook, F. Ehleben, Chas. Schilling; business agent, R. Hildebrand; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Louis Basenach, R. Hildebrand; physician, Dr. Nest.

A committee from the Labor Council attended the meeting of the Bartenders' Union No. 41 at their headquarters, K. of P. Hall, Monday night, in the interest of the striking pressmen. The union voted \$200 to aid the strikers and \$76 was voted for sick benefits. Nine new members were initiated.

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN LODI.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Lodi is a leading example in California of the advantage of municipal ownership. Incorporated in 1906, with an area of one square mile, in 1910 it had a population of 2697, exceeding that of the entire country district comprising Douglas Township in 1900. The number is now reported as 3600.

The very thorough detailed report of City Clerk J. M. McMahon shows the property of the city to consist of municipal building, public library, sewer system, water works, electric plant, fire apparatus, street sprinkler and incidental property, all valued at \$171,400, or a per capita of \$47.60. This small San Joaquin town, but seven years old, has an equal or larger investment in public services, per inhabitant, than Baltimore, which has \$49; Buffalo, \$45.08; Milwaukee, \$49; New Orleans, \$38; Portland, Oregon, \$41; Oakland, \$47.08; Berkeley, \$40.05.

The municipal ownership movement began early. In 1908 a bond issue of \$76,000, for a water and light system, was approved by the people, and the existing plants acquired. The company's water rate for dwellings was \$21.50 per year, or 20 per cent more than the \$18 rate immediately fixed by the town. Its meter rate was 25 cents per 1000 gallons, or 66 per cent more than that of the town, which is 15 cents. In San Francisco, the Spring Valley Company, with annual receipts exceeding \$3,000,000, charges 38 cents, or 250 per cent of the Lodi municipal rate.

The Lodi water plant had receipts last year of \$20,022. The profit of operation was \$10,000, of which \$7551 was set aside for depreciation, interest and bond redemption. The consumers number 740, and the present value of the plant is \$58,320.

The charge for electricity was formerly 15 cents per kilowatt. When the town acquired the plant it was 10 cents. Companies always charge the highest rate to dwellings. This municipal plant gives the people the benefit of public ownership by making the rate for dwellings the lowest, or 4 cents, being less than in any other city in California. Other consumers pay the same rate, except between 6 p. m. and 10 p. m., when their rate is 6 cents.

The electricity is purchased at wholesale by the city. The present value of the municipal system is \$35,252. The receipts from the 600 consumers amounted to \$31,183. The profit of operation was \$14,649, from which was deducted \$4724 for depreciation, interest and bond redemption.

In San Francisco, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company claims the cost of generating the current is eight-tenths of a cent, and it is charging dwellings eight cents. Although the Lodi municipal plant pays an average of 1.356 cents for its current, or nearly double the cost to the Pacific Company, its rate to dwellings is half that of the same company.

Low water, light and power rates, and freedom from the corruption and interference of public utility companies with its municipal affairs, have enabled the enterprising people of Lodi to develop industries that promise to make it a large city. The building permits last year amounted to \$242,145, being equal to \$67 per head of its population, which is much greater than that of the corporation-ridden city of San Francisco.

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